

## TRUE NORTHERNER.

Published Every Thursday.

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The skating rink craze has played out in this country, but our people seem to be so constituted that they must have something to go wild over. The toboggan craze is all the rage at the present time.

ROTHSCHILD B. HAYES is the only living ex-president of the United States. If he and GROVER CLEVELAND shall both live until the 4th day of March, A. D. 1889, at twelve o'clock at noon, the number will be increased just one hundred per cent.

SECRETARY VILAN only made a political speech to his neighbors and friends and, therefore, will not be removed from the cabinet. Of course not. Mr. CLEVELAND explains that such speeches come within the limit of "legitimate political activity."

MR. YAPLE having been badly defeated in the race for gubernatorial honors, his political friends are laying pipes for the purpose of trying to secure a fat gubernatorial appointment for him, in order to heal the wounds he suffered during the campaign.

The rebel pirate JOHN McINTOSH KELL, who was the chief executive of the pirate ship Alabama, has been appointed adjutant general of the Georgia state troops by Governor GORDON. The confederates are not only "in the saddle" but they are "on deck" as well.

EVERYBODY has heard of the effect produced by shaking a red rag in the face of a mad bull. Precisely the same effect may be easily obtained by showing a democratic editor the name of JAMES G. BLAINE. It just makes him froth at the mouth. The experiment is an interesting, if not an instructive one.

This president has defined what "pernicious political activity" is not, and his definition is so wide and far-reaching that no democratic office-holder need have any fears of ever becoming "offensively partisan" in the eyes of the great (?) man who now, by a mere slip of the tongue, happens to occupy the presidential chair.

As usual, the venturesome navigators of the great lakes continued their hazardous calling until a great disaster overtook them. The recent severe storm caused the loss of about forty lives, several vessels and some \$700,000 worth of property. November navigation of the lakes is far more dangerous than ocean navigation, by reason of the limited sea room.

Two of the New York "boodler" aldermen, FULLERTON and DUFFY, have "squealed," and have given away the whole "snaf." Their tale is a story of a shameless bargain and sale by which the whole gang of thirteen were bought for \$20,000 a head, far more than they were worth. The result will doubtless be that they will all "do time" for the state in the New York penitentiary. Their fate should be a warning to all public officers who are willing to sell themselves for a price.

NOMADY believed that Mr. CLEVELAND would ever remove a democratic official because he was an "offensive partisan," but when M. E. BENTON, district attorney for the western district of Missouri, was suspended because he took the stump, some people thought that perhaps he did mean something after all. But as he has restored Mr. BENTON to his position, it is very evident that the president never had any serious intention of enforcing his order against "pernicious political activity."

The newly elected legislature of Michigan will convene at the capitol in Lansing, on Wednesday, January 25th 1887, at noon. Among the first things to which it should give attention, after the completion of its organization, is the preparation and adoption of a joint resolution submitting a prohibitory amendment to a vote of the people. We trust that the duty devolving on our lawmakers to attend to this matter, may receive prompt attention. The people not only ask such action but, as they have a right to do, they demand it.

The order of Knights of Labor, in various parts of the country, notably in Chicago, New York and other large cities, has manifested an interest in the fate of the condemned Chicago anarchists, and a sympathy with the cause they represent, that is not calculated to win the confidence of the American people. Any organization in this country—labor or otherwise—that identifies itself with anarchy, socialism and communism, will meet with scant favor. If the knights would accomplish any good for the laboring man, they should studiously avoid the very appearance of evil in this respect.

To-day, Thanksgiving Day, is the great American family festival. Of New England origin, the custom of setting apart one day in the year as a day of thanksgiving and praise, has long since ceased to be confined to the land of its birth, and the day has become a great National holiday. It is a festival of mingled joy and sorrow; of joy over re-united families and households, and of sorrow because of the many vacant places that can never on earth again be filled, and because of the memory of departed friends who are vividly brought to mind by these family reunions. That it may be a day of joy and happiness to all our readers is the NORTHERNER's most sincere and earnest wish.

PREVIOUS to the election, the leaders of the prohibition party were loud in their pretensions of what a huge swath their little party was about to cut in Michigan politics. Nothing short of 50,000 votes would satisfy them and many of them placed the figures

still higher. Their actual gain was about 3,000 votes in the state, although Mr. DICKIN, their candidate for governor, had the hardihood, long after the result was known with substantial correctness, to stand upon a platform in his native village and claim that his party had doubled its vote since the election of 1884. He doesn't stick any closer to truth since election than he did before. The figures are as follows: Preston in 1884 22,207 votes, Dickie in 1886 25,333 votes; gain 3,126. The Center—Detroit prohibition organ—says, "We are very well satisfied with our 3,000 gain." The Center is easily satisfied. If in a well organized and hardly fought campaign, with no presidential issue to divert its voters, the prohibition party can make a gain of only 3,000 votes, while the republican plurality is more than doubled, it is quite likely that the day when the third party men will capture Michigan, or even defeat the republican party, as they boasted they would do, is a long way in the dim and distant future. The NORTHERNER predicts that the prohibition party has already polled the largest vote it will ever have in Michigan.

It is said that an anarchist plot to burn and destroy the city of Chicago has been unearthed. The people of that town do not seem to be much frightened about it. There is no need of a panic, but it is well to keep a sharp look out. The history of socialism, communism and anarchism in other countries shows that the believers in such doctrines have no scruples against the commission of any crime, however revolting and horrible. Wholesale murder and rapine is their delight and, if they are allowed to concoct and carry out their infernal plottings without hindrance, Chicago, New York and other large cities may witness scenes similar to those that have been witnessed in the French capital. Of course, there could be but one outcome to such a conflict, and that would be the utter destruction of anarchism and its advocates, but it might cause the destruction of an immense amount of property and the loss of many valuable lives. In this case, an ounce of prevention will be found more valuable than a pound of cure.

### Charles Francis Adams.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, grandson of President JOHN ADAMS and son of President JOHN QUINCY ADAMS died at his residence in Boston last Sunday morning, aged seventy-nine years. Mr. ADAMS was a worthy descendant of his illustrious ancestors, and had rendered eminent service to his country. He was a member of the house of representatives from 1858 to 1860, was appointed minister to England by President LINCOLN in 1861, and served in that office until 1868, when he was succeeded by REYNOLDS JOHNSON. He rendered valuable services in that position and was largely instrumental in preventing a recognition of the confederacy by the British government. He was also the United States member of the celebrated Geneva arbitration. Mr. ADAMS was one of the most accomplished diplomats in the country. He was formerly a strong republican and was an ardent supporter of President LINCOLN, but went with GROVER into the liberal movement of 1872, and was a prominent candidate for the presidency before the convention that nominated Mr. GROVER. Like many others who went into that movement he landed in the ranks of the democratic party, and, in the Tilden campaign, was the democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts.

ADMIRERS of the National game and lovers of fair play will be surprised and disgusted to learn that the Detroit club has, probably, been frozen out of the league by means of the amendment to the rule governing the distribution of the receipts, so that the home club takes all the gate money and allows the visiting club but \$125 to cover traveling expenses etc. Of course, Detroit and Kansas City, being much smaller than any of the other league cities, cannot maintain a club under this rule. This action seems to have been prompted by jealousy on the part of the weaker eastern clubs and a desire to secure to themselves some of the splendid aggregation of players that the Detroit management had secured. While it is true that Detroit cannot furnish as large audiences as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, etc., it must be remembered that it was when Detroit or Chicago played in an eastern league city, that crowds came out to witness the game. Detroit certainly made money for itself, its share of the proceeds of such games, but it also made still more money for the home club that, under the old rule, had the largest percentage of the receipts, but not all, as under the new rule. A good many ball players entertain the opinion that the Detroit club was the equal of any club that was ever organized, and that it stood an even chance, at least, to win the pennant next season. It was the extreme improbability of beating both Detroit and Chicago without capturing some of Detroit's crack players, that induced the eastern clubs to pursue this eminently unfair and unjust course. It would not be at all surprising if this action should prove to be the first step towards the final dissolution of the National league.

### About that Banner.

VAN BUREN is the banner republican county in Michigan. At the recent election every township gave a republican majority. Gov. LUCE's plurality is given at 1,500. Six townships each give over 100 majority for the G. O. P.—*Democrat's Republican*. We respectfully challenge that statement. The total vote of Van Buren on LUCE and YAPLE was 6,675. Mr. LUCE's plurality was 1,291. The vote of Grand Traverse county for LUCE and YAPLE was 1,932, and Mr. LUCE's plurality was 704, and, as in Van Buren, every township gave a majority for the republican party. In Van Buren the per cent. of plurality to the total vote was 19 while in Grand Traverse it was 36.—*Grand Traverse Herald*.

The Herald makes a good showing for its county and Van Buren extends a hearty greeting. Are there other counties in the state where the republicans carried every

voting precinct? If so let us hear from them. But, Bro. Herald, Van Buren cannot let that banner go. True, Grand Traverse gave a greater percentage of republican vote, but she didn't elect her entire republican ticket as Van Buren did and as Van Buren has in every election since 1852, and that's why we claim the banner for her. Can she have it?

### Death of ex-President Arthur.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, ex-president of the United States, died at his residence, in the city of New York, on Thursday morning, the 18th instant, at five o'clock. While Mr. ARTHUR has been ill for a long time, and his complete restoration to health was not hoped for, his death, which was the result of an apoplectic stroke, was quite sudden and unexpected.

MR. ARTHUR was one of the 306 who made such a gallant fight for the nomination of General GRANT at the Chicago convention of 1860, and was, by that convention, nominated for the vice-presidency on the ticket with the lamented GARFIELD. He was regarded, at the time of his nomination, as being more of a politician than statesman; but subsequent events showed him to be entitled to rank with the great statesmen of his country.

During the long and weary weeks that President GARFIELD lingered between life and death, Mr. ARTHUR's bearing, under the trying circumstances in which he was placed, was decorous and dignified, and when, by the death of his superior officer, he became president, even his best friends and warmest admirers feared he would make a failure. No man ever assumed the duties of chief magistrate of the Nation under such peculiar and trying circumstances. But Mr. ARTHUR proved himself equal to the occasion, showed himself to be a man of great executive ability, above all petty questions of a partisan nature or personal character, and gave the people one of the ablest, cleanest and most popular administrations the country ever had, and won the proud distinction of being the only vice-president called upon to perform the duties of president, who made a success of his administration.

When Mr. ARTHUR surrendered his office to GROVER CLEVELAND, his successor, he stood higher in the estimation of his countrymen, without regard to their political associations or partisan bias, than he ever did before. He was a prominent candidate before the convention that nominated Mr. BLAINE, and the opinion is quite prevalent, and probably correct, that, had the ticket been ARTHUR and LOGAN, instead of BLAINE and LOGAN, it would have been elected.

By his death, America has lost one of her ablest men and noblest citizens, one who will be sincerely mourned by all his countrymen, by his political opponents as well as his political friends. As a gentleman, a citizen and a statesman, he has few, very few, equals. A good man has gone to his reward.

### Legitimate, vs. Pernicious Political Activity.

ONE M. E. BENTON had the distinguished honor of holding the office of attorney of the United States for the western district of Missouri, and, like all other good democrats, he supposed it was his bounden duty to use his talents to advance the political prosperity of his party, and so, during the last campaign, he had himself billed in various localities in Missouri and Kansas, as a democratic stump speaker and proceeded, as a good partisan naturally would, to put in his best legs for the democratic party.

He understood, of course, that one S. GROVER CLEVELAND of Washington, D. C., had written a kind of goody goody letter, warning all good democratic office-holders against "pernicious political activity," but, at the same time, commending "legitimate political activity." Mr. BENTON had, evidently, reflected upon this letter of Grover's very seriously and had come to the deliberate conclusion that making democratic stump speeches during the campaign was about as "legitimate" a piece of "political activity" as could engage the earnest attention of a good democratic partisan and having so concluded, entered into the work most heartily.

Imagine, if possible, what must have been Mr. BENTON's disgust and chagrin when, just as he had finished his political labors and had resumed his official duties, to receive an order from this same GROVER CLEVELAND, relieving him from the further performance of such duties, on the ground that he had been "perniciously active" in political matters. He felt, he knew there was something wrong, that he had been maligned, misrepresented, or something of that kind, and proceeded at once to indite a letter to Mr. CLEVELAND's attorney general, the man who so beautifully GARLANDS that elegant piece of furniture, known as the president's cabinet. In that letter, which bears date November 10th, he sets forth his grievances at length. He admits that he was engaged quite extensively, during the campaign, in making stump speeches, but says he made such speeches in behalf and at the request of democratic candidates for congress, at the request of the chairman of the democratic state central committee, and with the full knowledge of Senators VEST and COCKRELL. This, Mr. BENTON seems to think, should have been considered an ample justification of his course, and Mr. CLEVELAND seems to have been convinced that he was right for, as soon as Mr. BENTON's letter was brought to his attention, he hastened to reinstate him. In his reply the president makes use of the following significant language: "I did not intend to condemn the making of political speeches by a federal official, to his neighbors and friends, nor at any time and place where it was merely incidental, if the speech itself was decent and fair," and he says further, "The number of speeches that can be properly made cannot be specified, nor the time when, place where or circumstances in which they are proper, nor can their character be prescribed."

This explanation of the president's means, if it means anything, that he intends, in the

future, to permit his appointees to judge for themselves as to what shall be "legitimate" or "pernicious political activity." Mr. BENTON devoted a large portion of his time to making partisan speeches, speaking sometimes twice a day, and traveling over a large portion of territory. The president sees nothing "pernicious" in such political activity, and we do not, by any manner of means, contend that there was; but his reinstatement illustrates and exemplifies the fact that President CLEVELAND, as far as his pretensions to being a great political reformer are concerned, is, as the republican party has all along contended, nothing but a stupendous fraud and a most arrant humbug. As a reformer, he has lapsed into a state of "innocuous desuetude."

### Mr. George and the Presidency.

There is trouble ahead for the New York democracy two years hence, or else the signs of the times are very misleading. The total vote in New York city three weeks ago was not much smaller than that cast at the last presidential election, but the republican candidate received 20,000 votes less than Mr. Blaine, and the democratic candidate 43,000 less than Mr. Cleveland, and the laboring men's candidate received nearly the total sum of these two amounts, which show very plainly the proportions of the vote drawn from each of the two old parties.

If the Henry George movement has come to stay, and every indication points to that conclusion, it will be seen at once that, if the party lines are drawn in 1888 as in 1880, it means disaster for the democracy. For while the republicans can easily afford the loss of 30,000 votes in New York city, the defection of 43,000 voters from the democratic majority in that city means the loss of the state to the democracy. The democratic party depends upon an overwhelming majority in the city to overcome the republican majority in the state at large, and if two-thirds of that majority is cut off, there would seem to be an end of democratic hopes in New York. The Henry George vote represents the usual democratic majority south of the Harlem river, and if cast for George, or some other member of his party, it will do the republicans no harm, but it will cripple their opponents effectually.—*Kalamazoo Herald*.

### Circuit Court.

Minard Rumley vs. Comfort Sparks et al. Foreclosure. Decree and order of sale granted.

Robt S. Babcock et al. vs. Comfort Sparks et al. Foreclosure. Decree and order of sale granted.

James Chilson vs. Albert Posidick. Replevin. Verdict and judgment in favor of defendant, ten dollars damages and costs. The People vs. Harry Birnie. Larceny from dwelling house in the day time. Plea guilty. Sentenced to reform school until seventeen years old. The defendant was a son of John Birnie, formerly of this place, and had been among evil associates. He will be sixteen next February.

Amelia Shaw vs. Fred L. Shaw. Divorce. Decree granted. The defendant in this cause was in a great hurry to get another wife, and was actually married again before the decree had been fully perfected, although it was signed by the judge a couple of days prior to his marriage. O, Shaw!

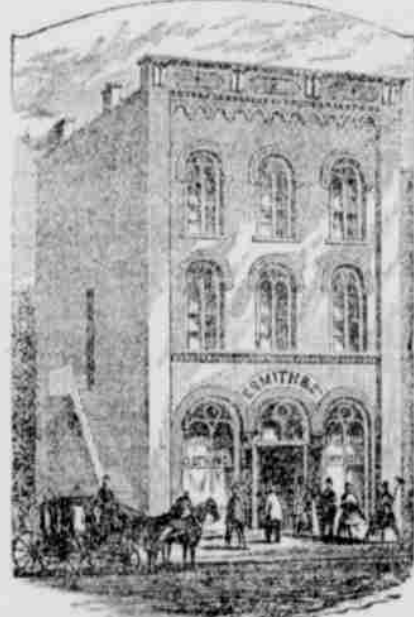
In the case of the People vs. Eugene Labadie, Henry Houghaling, a witness for the people, the man who was shot by Labadie, was required to enter into a recognizance in the sum of \$500 for his appearance as a witness at the next term of court, which he did with Julia White and John T. Keables as sureties.

Court adjourned until Saturday, January 15th, 1887, at two o'clock p. m.

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